RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1829 No. 483.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, May 13.		Fayetteville, May 7.		Newbern, May 9.		Pitersburg, May 8.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100	120	150	175	150	175	185	200
Apple,	——	35	37	40	45	40	45	45	75
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	8	6	6½	5	6	6½	7
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	2	25
Coffee,	——	13	14	13	16	13	15	2½	17
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	45	50
Cotton,	lb.	8	8½	7½	8	7½	8	7	9½
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	800		450	525	650	700	650	1000
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10250	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	33	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	9	8	10	7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	——	110	112	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	——	40	42	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	700	750
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, brown,	cwt.	900	1000	875	1000	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		90	95	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	30	33	22	25	35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note given by me some time in January last, and payable the first of January next, to Thos. Davis, of Orange county; which note was obtained by misrepresentation of property sold me, and I am not disposed to pay it.

Daniel M. Dulany.

Onslow county, April 15th. 79—3wp

WANTED.

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77—

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63

THE LADIES' LITERARY PORT FOLIO;

OR FRIENDSHIPS OFFERING FOR EVERY WEEK IN THE YEAR.

PHILADELPHIA

A LITERARY and Miscellaneous Repository; devoted to the Fine Arts, Sciences, Reviews, Criticisms, the Drama, the Toilet, Tales, Poetry, Sketches, Music, Engravings, General Literature, News, &c. &c. The Original articles are by distinguished American writers. The selected from the leading journals of the dey, including the choicest beauties of the London Monthly Magazine, The Athenæum, London Weekly Review, New Monthly Magazine, Edinburg Review, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine, &c. The Forget-me-not, Keepsake, Amulet, and other Annuals.

The Port Folio is now published every week at $3 per annum, but (for the convenience of remittances,) two copies will be furnished on receipt by mail of $5. Address, (post paid,) THOMAS C. CLARK, 67 Arcade, Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gazette.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our country."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more elevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications" &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"The editors have the assistance of several eminent writers, and they present a work well worthy of patronage," &c.—*The N. Y. (Daily) Morning Courier.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*

☞ Several of the daily gazettes in this city, in New York, &c. with editors of many of the most respectable journals in the United States, have concurred in those opinions, which are respectfully submitted to such as have not had an opportunity of examining the work for themselves

☞ New subscribers are furnished with the miniature portraits of Shakspeare, Byron, Scott, Campbell and Moore, engraved expressly for this work. Portraits of American authors, in a similar style, will also enrich this volume

A specimen of the above work may be seen at this office

March 11 76—

FOR SALE,

6.000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

FOR SALE,

A few likely Negroes,

Inquire of

Thomas Clancy.

March 27 74—

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Which took place in the House of Commons, from Dec. 29, to Jan. 6.

Continued.

Mr. ALLISON I had not intended, Mr. Speaker, to trouble the house with any remarks on this occasion—but the importance of the measure proposed in the bill, together with the extraordinary positions taken by those who oppose its passage, induce me to submit, in a few words, the reasons which compel me to support it. The tones of the opposition have been as various and as changeable as the colors of the cameleon. We have been told that the writ of quo warranto could not be sustained in this country—that it was unconstitutional. It has been asserted by high authority, that the disfranchisement of these corporations would be *ipso facto*, an extinguishment of the debts due to and from said corporations—And that no sooner had your Supreme Court pronounced a decree of forfeiture, than the State Bank notes would be no better than oak leaves. Yes, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen have not stopped here:—they have confidently told you, that not only this would be the effect of a dissolution, but that you had not the power to prevent it—that no law can be passed by this legislature—that no provision could be inserted in the bill on your table, to prevent such effect. That such provision would be *ex post facto*. They go still further:—they tell you of the difficulty and delay which will be produced by this investigation—that it will not be settled before the time Charles Fox set to pay his debts—the day after judgment. An appeal is threatened to the Supreme Court of the United States—the doubts and fears of members are wrought on—every thing the ingenuity of man can devise is seized on, to deter us from handing over to the judicial authority, institutions whose best friends are compelled to acknowledge, have abused their privileges, and in many instances acted in violation of all law. Again, sir, we have been told the investigations into the affairs of the banks have been attended with pernicious consequences—that their notes have depreciated since the session of the legislature—and that, in consequence of the facts which have been brought to light, odium is attempted to be thrown on those who have been foremost in this investigation.

I ask gentlemen, if their notes have depreciated, whose fault is it? Was it our duty, as representatives of the people whom they have been so long running to death—of whom they have been collecting such enormous sum of money by usury and extortion—to wink in with them, and instead of endeavouring to bring every thing to light, to remove suspicion, or produce certainty, as to the charges which have been in circulation—to become ourselves aiders and abettors of the villainous practices, by hood winking the people? With what face could we have returned to our constituents, and told them, notwithstanding our attention was directed to the affairs of the banks, by the governor in his message, that we deemed it inexpedient, yea, dangerous even to raise a committee of investigation, lest their real situation might be exposed, and their notes depreciate still more? But some gentlemen seem to think, that notwithstanding the facts disclosed, the committee should have taken into consideration the evil consequences which might ensue from this being published to the world—that they should have white-washed all—turned advocate for the bank—and mildly recommended that it was inexpedient for the legislature to interfere in their concerns—that the directory would no doubt wind up their affairs as mildly as the nature of things would admit. Wind up their affairs, Mr. Speaker! Yes—and, in the language of the gentleman from Granville, the affairs of the people of North Carolina too. That gentleman, Mr. Speaker, by his zeal in this investigation, has incurred the animadversions of a great and powerful part of this community. I need not tell *you*, sir, that the heavy artillery of this house has been steadily directed towards him. But, sir, with a manly front he has stemmed the torrent of opposition, and thus far carried the breach He is deserving of credit, Mr. Speaker; and though the distributors of laurels have not given it him, there is a tribunal which will award to him the commendation which he so richly deserves.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to call the attention of the house to the bill as now modified. It provides, that prosecution be forthwith commenced against the State Bank—not that the friends of the principle think this bank the only one deserving of censure, and liable to the vengeance of the law, but because they consider her as most culpable, and therefore deserving notice first. The friends of the measure proposed in this bill before the house, have thought proper, on the ground of expediency, to frame the prosecution against the most notorious delinquent first, reserving the rod for the other two, as necessity may hereafter dictate. The bill provides against every objection which the framers could anticipate would be urged as to the details, and is, in my humble opinion, well calculated, should the Supreme Court disfranchise that corporation, to protect the people from the ravenous claims of the hungry stockholders, who are now ready to pounce upon them, and who pretty plainly intimate their intention of so doing in their late report. Yes, more, sir—while under the direction and regulations of the Supreme Court, the commissioners might wait with the debtors—the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of the notes in circulation, which, it seems to me, would prevent that depreciation which is now so much apprehended, for surely, Mr. Speaker, the state of North Carolina can afford a better pledge for the redemption of the notes than the stock holders can, when she holds in her hands not only the effects of the stockholders, but the resources of the whole country.

But gentlemen seem to look upon the bill as a perfect Pandora's box—pass it, and the people are ruined. The gentleman from Hillsborough who has just taken his seat, tells you it is the very thing the stockholders want done—but were he called upon to advise them what would be most for their interest he would advise the president of that bank to come before the court and surrender the charter. He admits, though, that it is competent for this legislature to order a judicial investigation into the conduct of the banks, and does not pretend but the writ of quo warranto is constitutional. I also understood him, though he denied it in the commencement of his remarks, to concede in his argument the contested point, which has been the raw head and bloody bones to many members—that a dissolution of the corporation wrought an extinguishment of the debts to and from the bank. (Mr. Nash explained, and said he still contended that such would be the effect.) Then, sir, I will direct my attention to that objection. If the gentleman's construction of the law be correct, and this bill don't provide against this consequence, the objection is insuperable. Mr. Speaker, two questions here present themselves:—1. Would a decree of disfranchisement produce an extinguishment *ipso facto* of the debts? And 2. If so, does not the provision in the bill—which is in these words, "That upon a judgment or decree of forfeiture of the franchises of any corporation being had, or that the same is dissolved, that such dissolution shall not work an extinguishment of the debts either due to or from such corporation"—prevent such operation of the common law from taking effect? Notwithstanding, Mr. Speaker, it has been so confidently asserted on this floor, as the pledged opinion of legal gentlemen, that a decree of forfeiture of their franchises would work an extinguishment of the debts due to and from the banks—and that no interference of the legislature could prevent such effect—and that any provision which we can now make to that end, would be *ex post facto* and consequently unconstitutional—yet I cannot subscribe to that opinion. In the course of the discussion, we have heard that asserted from the highest authority to be law, which now seems to be conceded not to be law. I therefore do not feel bound to receive any thing for law, coming from the opposite side, upon the *ipse dixit* of any gentleman. But, Mr. Speaker, by way of set off to the legal opinion of the learned gentlemen who tell us that a dissolution is an extinguishment of the debts, and that no law can be passed to prevent such effect, that would not be *ex post facto* I have the legal opinion of gentlemen, but little if any inferior to that of the gentleman from Newbern, who assert a directly contrary doctrine! I have not the vanity to assert my opinion in opposition to that of the gentlemen from Newbern and Hillsborough. But I beg the indulgence of the house whilst I offer an argument which, to my mind, is conclusive of the power which the legislature have to prevent, by the mere operation of law, the extinguishment of debts due to or from corporations not yet dissolved. Should that, for argument, be conceded to be the fact, which I will here take the liberty of remarking is not conceded, as might seem to be from the provisions in the bill—a provision which was inserted not from a belief of its actual necessity, but with a view of making certainty doubly sure, and removing the doubts of gentlemen who might be induced to believe there would be danger of an extinguishment of the debts. This, I say, Mr. Speaker, was the reason for the insertion of the clause which I have just read. Then, sir, suppose for a moment that this clause is essentially necessary to prevent the consequences which gentlemen so earnestly tell you will ensue. O what avail will it be? Will it prevent an extinguishment of the debts? Gentlemen tell you it will not that such provision is *ex post facto* and unconstitutional. Are they sincere? Or do they sound this bugbear in our ears for effect? What is an *ex post facto* law? The gentleman from Newbern tells us, and I think correctly—that it is the making of that criminal which was not so when committed—inflicting new penalties for past misconduct—though I cannot perceive by what process of deduction he applies it to the present case. The legislature have declared that debts of a certain character which had been due a certain length of time and not recovered, should be barred. See *Murphey—Sharpe* v. *Jones, Ex'r. of Jones and Winbourne.* This was an action brought by the plaintiff Sharpe, against Jones, the executor of Jones, and one Winbourne, upon a note sealed by the testator Jones, though not by Winbourne, the other defendant, given in 1810. The suit was commenced in 1816. The executor of Jones availed himself of the plea of fully administered; and Winbourne relied on the act of 1814 de facto, all debts not under specialty, irrecoverable after three years from the accruing of the cause of action—three years had elapsed in this case before the act was passed, and therefore, from the ratification of the same, the recovery of this debt was barred as to Winbourne. Here the legislature have said which writ, is no existence shall not be recovered but the judges do not say that act is unconstitutional. If it is competent for the legislature to bar the right of recovery to a previously existing debt, have they not the power, *e converso*, to prevent the bare operation of law from destroying the right of recovering *bona fide* debts. Again, in 1820, it was enacted that justices' judgments should be barred after three years from the rendition, or from the issuing of the last execution. In 1825, the time was extended to seven years. Here under the operation of the act of 1820, the recovery of a debt might have been barred for two years and yet recovered by the act of 1825. But it is not contended that such dormant right of recovery is not revived by the act of 1825—or that this act is *ex post facto* in relation to such claims, though it does affect rights existing previous to its passage. If then, I say again, the legislature have the power to call into existence rights, which by the operation of law had been extinguished, have they not the power, *a fortiori*, to prevent the extinguishment of those which are still in existence, and which, by the operation of law, might expire. These remarks, it will be recollected, are predicated on the supposition that the providing clause, which I have been endeavouring to prove not unconstitutional was necessary. Much more might be added in support of the position which I have taken—but I am so well satisfied we might have proceeded in safety without that clause, that I deem it unnecessary further to labour the point.

We have heard of no authority, except the assertions of gentleman and a few words from Blackstone's Commentaries, which go to establish in any manner the unreasonable doctrine that an extinguishment of the debts to and from the banks, is a necessary consequence of their disfranchisement Blackstone's Commentaries, Mr. Speaker, are pre-eminently superior to any elementary work which we have on the

law; we all admire the perspicuity of his style, his profound legal learning and the plain common sense which every where abounds in his writings—But what lawyer every thought of establishing a contested legal question, upon the authority of any elementary book. Had I, Mr. Speaker, introduced Blackstone's Commentaries to have established the position which the gentleman from Newbern has introduced him to establish, and it had been his object to have established a different doctrine, I should have been hooted at, and you would have heard a hundred passages in that work pointed out, which is not law. Common law is common sense—and when a sentence is quoted from an elementary writer, and attempted to be applied to some particular case, when its application would be a violation of common justice and an outrage upon reason—it may safely be pronounced not to be law. I therefore am clearly of opinion, that whatever Mr. Justice Blackstone might have thought about the extinguishment of debts on the dissolution of corporations, as they existed in his day in England, were he now here he would tell you, that no such consequences would ensue under the provisions of this bill, and in this contest between the state and the State Bank. Yet, Mr. Speaker, and I verily believe it would not take the gentleman from Newbern or the gentleman from Hillsborough either, long to convince the legislature that no such consequences would ensue. I hope, therefore, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen will dismiss their idle apprehension about *extinguishment*—and ask themselves in soberness and truth, whether they are satisfied to leave this place without adopting some decisive measure to protect the people of North Carolina from the iron grasp of this mighty giant of their own erection, which now seems to set at defiance the parent that gave it existence—which has been living in the violation of all law—and which is now threatening, by one fell swoop, to spread the desolation far and wide throughout the land.

Is not every gentleman in the house satisfied from the reports of the committee, for the two as to facts, do not differ very materially, that the banks have violated their charters—and that the one in question has been continually in the practice of abuses incompatible with the ends for which it was established—and in a direct progression to the establishment of the most hateful of all aristocracies. I mean a monied aristocracy. I have already attempted to shew that we need not fear to assert the majesty of the law. That we need not apprehend the direful consequences which the gentleman from Hillsborough has conjured up from the depreciation which he apprehends may take place if we take the management of the institution out of the hands which have so injudiciously, to say the least of it, discharged their trust—and put it in the hands of those who will have no interest but that of the state and the people to look to, and who will be under our control, and consequently that of the people. I say again, the investigation has unfolded the secrets of the prison house, and they are such as will make the people stand aghast. The bill on your table proposes going through now we have begun, and teaching those men that none are so rich, or exalted, in this country, as not to amenable to the law. It has long since been said, Mr Speaker, and I fear it is too true, or we would not find so much difficulty in carrying into execution the measures proposed by the bill on your table, that through tattered clothes small vices do appear. Silken gowns and furred robes hide all—Plate sin in gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks—and if in rags, and a pigmy's sting doth pierce it.

Mr. Speaker, I may, and will no doubt, incur the displeasure of some whose friendship might be of essential service to me, by the remarks which I have made and the course which I have taken on the question. Be it so; when personal considerations influence my vote then I am no longer worthy of a a seat on this floor, or of the confidence of the honest and intelligent citizens which I have the honour in part to represent. What do we ask for? Is it punishment without judge or jury. No, sir, it is simply an assertion of the dignity of the state and the majesty of the same. If the managers of this institution have not conducted as we have charged them, let them come forward and assert their innocence; let the suspicions be removed. The institution will stand fairer before the world if they be acquitted, and the supremacy of the law will be maintained. We expend thousands of dollars every year in bringing individuals to justice, and why should we dread a little cost on the present occasion? Mr. Speaker, it is my motto, and I hope it shall ever be my principle, *fiat justitia ruat calum.*

(Debate to be concluded in our next.)

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

New York, May 13.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, whose arrival we announced yesterday, left Liverpool on the 17th of April. The editors of the Commercial Adveriser have received numerous files of papers to the day of her sailing.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill is now the law of the United Kingdom. It passed the second reading on the 4th of April, by a majority of 105. It was passed in committee on the 8th, and the report was received. The final question was taken on the night of the 10th, the majority in its favour being 104. And the Royal assent was given on the 13th, both to that bill, and the Catholic Disfranchisement bill, which travelled quietly through its legislative journey in the wake of its more important pioneer. They were to go into operation on the 23d, when the following peers, who were Roman Catholics, would be at liberty to take their seats—the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Shrewsbury, [illegible] de Clifford, Arundel, Dormer, Stafford, and Petre.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

An earthquake was felt on the 21st of March, at Madrid, and many other parts of Spain. In the province of Murcia it occasioned the most affective disaster. The following is an abstract of letters to the 28th of March:

Murcia, capital of the province—not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The bridge of Segura, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, and a great number of persons perished.

Carthagena—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined.

Saint Fulgencia has disappeared.

Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguil, Colosa, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury.

La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes.

Torre Vejo—Not a single house is standing—the town a heap of ruins—the number of killed and wounded is very great—200 bodies have already been dug out.

Orihuela—Some edifices have fallen; the number of deaths here is but seven; the whole population is in the fields.

Guardama is no longer in existence; two windmills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared.

Maajda, and several other villages in the vicinity have sustained great injury.

Rafal—this village has been destroyed; the number killed and wounded is immense.

Aix Garres—Several houses have tumbled, and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.

Benejuzar—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250.

Almoravi—Not a single house or edifice remaining on this foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded.

The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise. Travellers observed at the moment of the shock, a column of fire proceeding from the eastern course of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province, and further evils were expected.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN MINISTER.

St. Petersburgh, March 27.

Letters received from Teheran inform us of a horrible catastrophe which took place in that city on the 31st January (12th Feb) in consequence of a violent quarrel between the suite of M. Gribojedoff, our minister at that court, and some of the populace. Some idlers having assembled before the minister's house during the quarrel, thought fit to take part in it, and some of them having been soon killed, an immense crowd hastened from the Bazaar to avenge their countrymen, forced the gate of the hotel, and in spite of the resistance of our Cossacks, and of the Persian guards, four of whom were killed, succeeded in penetrating to the inner apartments, where all that came in their way were sacrificed to their rage. In vain the Shah himself, accompanied by his son Selou Sultan, Governor General of Teheran, came with a considerable force to check and disperse the rioters. It was too late: Mr. Gribojidoff, and his suite, had already fallen victims to the rage of the assassins. Only M. Maizoff, the First Secretary of Legation, and three other persons escaped the carnage. The Shah Abbass Mirza, and the whole court, are in the greatest consternation; the latter has gone into mourning for eight days. Eager to give us all the satisfaction which we have a right to demand, he intends to send his eldest son, with the Caimacan, to General Paskevitsch, to communicate to him all the particulars and explanations which the general in chief may desire, respecting this dreadful event.

Frontiers of Bosnia, March 9.

The following are represented to be the conditions of peace proposed by Russia, to which the Porte refuses to subscribe:

1. The forts of the Dardanelles shall be razed.

2. The commerce of the sea of Marmora and the Euxine shall be free to all nations.

3. Greece shall be recognized as an independent state.

4. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople shall be considered as a diplomatic character.

5. The supremacy of the Russian flag in the Black Sea shall be recognized.

6. The Christians shall have entire liberty for the exercise of their religion—the churches shall have steeples and bells.

7. The Christian and Jewish communities shall be administered by Superiors chosen from their own body.

8. The Porte shall pay the Russians a military contribution of six hundred millions silver rubles, and the Russians shall occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, and the provinces in Asia which it has conquered, till the whole is paid.

9. Servia, Wallachia, Moldavia and Greece, shall be placed under the protection of Russia.

On the fulfilment of these conditions, Russia guaranties to Turkey for ever the integrity of its territory, and its admission into the associations of civilized nations.

The Porte, on its part, demands, first of all, 600 millions of silver rubles, as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and an equal sum for the fleet destroyed at Navarino. It will not enter into negotiation till Russia shall have conceded all the provinces which it has conquered, and withdrawn its army beyond the frontiers.

Rome. March 12

It is now the tenth day since the Cardinals have been immured in the conclave; whence, hitherto, nothing that is entitled to reliance has emerged. The recent arrivals of those from France, as well as of other absentees, enable the public to assume that the work of election will now proceed in good earnest. The situation of the electors, in point of personal comfort, is far from agreeable; but actual inconvenience may be slighted by those who are actuated by the spirit of party, or are wrapt in the dream of ambition. Every door to the scene is closed and sealed; and is only opened for the admission of Cardinals arriving from the provinces, and other more distant regions. Small wickets, in which turn hollow wheels or cylinders for the reception of the Cardinals' dinners, are the only means of communication without. These are narrowly watched by Prelates, and other dignitaries, within, who scrutinize most minutely every thing that is brought (articles of food inclusive) for their eminences, in order to obviate the introduction of notes, or any other clandestine correspondence, that might be supposed to have a tendency to influence the election. It would be somewhat amusing to see a Bishop sounding a turkey, or a Protonotary Apostolic dragging a coffee pot, in quest of a contraband billet. The conveyance of those Cardinalitian provisions to the scenes of discussion may be reckoned among the sights of the day. His eminence's repast prepared in his Palace, is packed in an appropriate apparatus, and placed in his own carriage, in which, moreover, one of his gentlemen takes his seat. The vehicle is then drawn very slowly to the Quirinal Palace. His maitre d'hotel, clad in a black silk mantle, walks at one side of the coach, which is preceded by two footmen bearing staves covered with cloth of the colour of his eminences livery. In some instances I have seen two additional servants, bearing between them a covered box; whence I concluded that all the Cardinal's meals had not found room in the coach itself.

But let us now enter the gloomy precinct, and behold the tenants—not at their solitary reflections, but in the daily discharge of their duties of providing the church with a visible head. This perhaps is upon earth the principal scene wherein the officers of religion are blended with political arrangements liable to control from without. This will be presently explained.

Every morning the Cardinals are required to assemble at Mass, expressly celebrated in invocation of the Holy Ghost, to inspire and guide each in giving his vote. After this, each seated at a little table fills the blank left in printed form, with the name of him among his compeers to whom he gives his vote. Those papers are put into a vase—(if I mistake not, a chalice) and then examined by those Cardinals who act as scrutineers. If two-thirds of these votes are in favour of one and the same Cardinal, he is considered as elected Pope; but, if he obtain an inferior number of suffrages, they must begin over again in the afternoon, so on, daily, until the required number concentrates upon one. The slips of paper are immediately after each scrutiny, burned in a little stove placed behind the altar of the chapel in which these trials take place. The chimney projects from the facade of the Quirinal Palace upon the grand area. To this the Romans and other Badauds repair in vast crowds, in the mornings and afternoons, for the sole purpose of beholding the issue of the smoke arising from the burning of the inconclusive votes; and, from the vapor, conclude that the election has not been effected. Upon one of these occasions in the late conclave, which took place just when the French armies were marching against the Spanish Constitutionalists, the following pithy distich was generally circulated:—

Sul Ebro sangue liberta; sostiene;
Sul Ebro Fumo schiavitu mantiene.

The smoke daily continues to telegraph indecision in the sacred college; and it does not seem unlikely that much soot may accumulate in the Quirinal funnel. Since Adrian VI. (who died in 1523.) none but Italians have obtained the triple crown; and not only has this limitation grown into prescription; but it is also affirmed that the elevation is to be confined to a Cardinal who is a native of what are called the territories of the church. If this be true, the eligible persons would form a very inconsiderable number in proportion to the whole—and estimates of the respective merits of the expectant or expected would be comparatively easy matters. But how would the ultramontane Cardinals be prepared by acquaintance or experience to judge or acknowledge the eligibility of those among whom they are to bestow their votes, in opposition to their own wishes and (they may think) rights? These and other considerations must operate in such a scene of deliberation, where so many opponents be conciliated. Besides this, in the actual state of men and prospects, the Jesuits must come in for a share of calculation. The Cardinals belonging to other religious orders cannot be supposed to contemplate this body, so much caressed and endowed as it latterly has been, with any excess of predilection; and several others are said to be not over favorably disposed towards the renewed generation of the sons of Loyola. Hence may arise a clashing between their partizans and opponents.

But, after all, even should the required number of votes be collected upon one Cardinal, still his elevation to the Pontifical dignity may be frustrated by the foreign influence to which I have alluded above. Each of the principal Catholic Sovereigns—namely, the Emperor of Austria, and the kings of France and Spain, claims and exercises a right to rescind what may have been the result of conscientious preference or of invoked inspiration; and may announce by means of one of the Cardinals, who has been previously instructed with his exceptions, a peremptory objection against an individual member of the assembly; so that the election of three of the number, however valid and regular within, is subject to arbitrary inhibitions of foreign and distant authorities. This affords no slight comment upon the ages of an Hildebrand and an Innocent.

Within the last few days, the Austrian and French Ambassadors have proceeded in state to the Quirinal Palace, in order to present their new credentials addressed to the Cardinals assembled in Conclave. The documents were handed in through one of the wickets.

I must not omit to inform you that your old acquaintance, Torlonia, *alias* the Duke of Bracciano, the rich banker, died here a few days ago, leaving a fortune computed at three millions and a half of dollars.

Internal Improvements.—At a special meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement held in this city last week, at which all the members were present, Governor Owen laid before the board a letter which he had received from the secretary of war proposing, "as it had been intimated to the department that this state had already in its employment an engineer engaged in improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, should the course be approved of by by the governor, to place the expenditure of the appropriation of 20,000 dollars made by congress at its late session for improving the navigation of said river between the town of Wilmington and its mouth, under the direction of the agents of the state; and should the views of the department be approved, the report and maps and surveys made by the United States engineers would be forwarded to the governor."

The board, after duly considering this proposition, resolved, that as the general assembly, at its last session, had repealed that part of the act establishing the Board of Internal Improvements, which gave them authority to employ a civil engineer, and the services of such an officer appearing to them to be indispensable to the correct and proper execution of works of this kind, that the interest of all parties would probably be best consulted, by the general government undertaking to apply, under its exclusive authority, the appropriation of the 20,000 dollars made by congress for the work in question, under the immediate superintendance of a civil engineer of the United States. As the state has at present in operation, under the management of a suitable person, a Dredging Machine, excavating a channel through the Bulkhead—a work necessary to be effected whatever other works may be considered advisable,—it is deemed expedient that the operations of this machine be continued, until suitable arrangements can be made to take place the whole work under the management of officers of the general government.

Governor Owen being requested to make an immediate communication to the secretary of war on this subject, his answer may be shortly expected; and we trust that the complete removal of the obstructions which have so long impeded the navigation of the Cape Fear will shortly be effected. *Ral. Reg,*

POLICE OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Singular Abduction.—Waywardness of Affection,

On Saturday last a sharp-faced, bleareyed, thin woman, shabbily dressed in a dark brown petisse, an old straw hat of the last century—by name Mrs. Clarke—was brought up to the police on a charge of abducting a young girl four years ago, and detaining her contrary to the wishes of her father and her friends. She led the girl by her hand; and a sweeter face or more intelligent countenance, is seldom seen in any rank of life. She was arrayed in the same ragged elegance as her protectress, or rather abductress. She is about eight years of age, and lost her mother some years ago. Her uncle, a respectable grocer of this city, came with them but the little Mary Ann shrunk from him and nestled ever and anon under the rags she called mother.

On inquiry being made to the woman by Mr. Hopson, she told him, in language and rapidity of utterance that far outstripped Hilson as Paul Pry, the history of the abduction—how the little girl's mother was a drunken woman—how she took the girl out of charity—how she had protected her for the last four years—how her heart yearned to it like a mother's affection—how she could not think of a separation, &c. &c. All this time the girl stood by and looked up into her countenance with the deepest interest. "What is your name?" asked Mr. Hopson. "My name is Clarke," said she, "Mrs. Clarke—I am from Philadelphia—I am well known there."

The whole party was then directed to proceed to the commissioners of the Alms House, in order to decide who should have the little girl. They approached the commissioner in much the style they had the police office. By this time the aunt of the little girl a very respectable looking woman, arrived, to vouch for the statements of the uncle. Before the commissioner, Mrs. Clarke told the same story as she did in the Police Office, but with an increased velocity of utterance that distanced every thing we ever heard. Yet she was distinct, correct and intelligible. The commissioner proceed to examine the girl, who was now separated from her supposed mother. At every reply the child looked across the table up into the face of Mrs. Clarke, to find a cue to what she could say. The commissioner finding this, ordered the woman outside. When her influence was thus removed, the girl gave very ingenious and interesting replies, yet coupled with the outbreakings of the deepest affection for her supposed mother.

"Did you ever go a begging to the City Hall?" "Oh! yes," said she, with great innocence, "my mother sent me." "Did your mother ever lock you up in a room?" "Yes, sir; but she only locked me up in the day time." "This is your uncle," said the commissioner, pointing to Mr. Lee, "won't you go with him?" "I don't know him," said she, shrinking back, while a tear started in each eye, "I want to go with my mother." "But that woman is not your mother—she is a bad woman," said the commissioner. "She aint a bad woman," said the child, with a degree of energy, "she aint, she aint a bad woman." The commissioner remarked the

singular influence the woman had obtained over the child—amounting to the strongest degree of filial love. "If you will go with your uncle said the commissioner, "he will dress you, send you to school, and take care of you." "So will my mother," said the child, weeping. "Then," said he, "if you don't go with your uncle you will have to stay here with us."

This intimation after a short time had the proper effect upon her, and she reluctantly consented to go with her uncle. During all his examination, Mrs. Clarke was outside the door. As soon as the door was opened, and the child saw her as going out, she rushed from her uncle, flung herself into the arms of her supposed mother, and burst into the deepest flood of anguish. The very sight of the abductor overset in a moment all the reasoning and logic of the commissioner—all the promises of her relations. They were separated again, however, Mrs. Clarke was obliged to walk off without the child, who was afterwards carried to her uncle's home, there to be brought up in virtue and prosperity. *Enquirer.*

M. Audubon, a native of Louisiana, has undertaken, and is now executing, the most magnificent work ever ventured upon, we suspect, by individual enterprize. It is an Ornithology of the United States, illustrated by some four hundred drawings, executed by himself, and all presenting the objects of the size of life. A copy of this work as far as it is finished is now at the rooms of the New York Lyceum, in the Institution, where it may be seen at all hours. The grandeur of the work may be judged of, when we say, that the plates are larger than the whole sheet opened and held sideways upon which this paper is printed. The wild Turkey—the Eagle, are thus represented in their full size and proportions, and with the greatest fidelity of coloring.

The ornithology of the United States has been very fortunate in its historians. The first in this career, and still unrivalled and long to be so, in the charm of its narrative and the intimacy, if we may so say, which it displays with the habits, almost with the language, of birds, was Wilson; and his work is unsurpassed for the reality and life which he imparted to his drawings. Charles Bonaparte, a Prince, who finds in the studies of Nature more sure and enduring gratification than belongs to the stormy and uncertain arena of politics, has published three volumes, in continuation of WILSON, which, however, meritorious, still want the freshness of the first part. M. Audubon's work now comes to make this portion of the natural history of our country complete; and by its extent, its finish, and the identity, as to size and appearance of its subjects, puts all competition at defiance. Nor is it by its birds that this work is entitled solely, we are almost tempted to say chiefly, to admiration—but by its botany—for the grasses, the shrubs, and the trees, which are introduced in the plates to illustrate the habits of the birds, strike us as equal to any thing we have ever seen in Floras, or Sylvas, or other works strictly botanical. Unhappily for the generally moderate fortunes of our country, the enormous expense incident to such a publication as this, puts it beyond the reach of all but a few individuals—for when finished; it being now in the course of publication in numbers, it will cost seven or eight hundred dollars. Yet certainly, to the few that can afford it, and especially to such of them as have any taste for country life, and to public libraries generally, we would warmly commend this work of a native American, upon American subjects.

N. Y. American.

The necessity of arresting further cruel misrepresentations may draw forth a more particular account of the late unpleasant events touching Gov. Houston—but in the mean time it may be briefly stated; that in an unhappy hour, his judgment *became shaken on her throne* (*to which* circumstance he probably alludes, when he refers to "the unquestionable autoority" by which he might be supposed to hold his office)—then this gallant and generous man became the victim of a vague, most unfounded and unjust suspicion; the innocent and amiable object returned to the parental roof; no sort of violence used, as has been falsely reported; the governor resigned his office, and has retired among the Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, one of whose chiefs is his old and ardent friend.

Richmond Enquirer.

The force of Imagination.—A Lucchesse peasant, shooting sparrows, saw his dog attacked by a strange and ferocious mastiff. He tride to separate the animals, and received a bite from his own dog, which instantly ran off through the fields. The wound was healed in a few days, and the dog was not to be found; and the peasant, after some time, began to feel systoms of nervous agitation. He conceived that the dog, from disappearing, was mad; and within a day or two after this idea had struck him, he began to feel symptoms of hydrophobia. They grew hourly more violent; he raved, and had all the evidences of the most violent distemper. As he was lying, with the door open, to let in the last air that he was to breathe, he heard his dog bark. The animal ran up to the bed side, and frolicked about the room. It was clear that he, at least, was in perfect health. The peasant's mind was relieved at the instant; he got up with renewed strength, dressed himself, plunged his head in a basin of water, and thus refreshed walked into the room to his astonished family. The statement is made in a memoir by Professor Barbantini; and it is not improbable, that many attacks of a disease so strongly dependent on the imagination, migot be equally cured by ascertaining the state of the animal by which the bite was given.

Weekly Review.

The New Orleans Argus of the 25th ult. has an article upon Gov. Houston, which we have no doubt is incorrect. "It appears that the Governor, disappointed in not receiving a portion with a young lady of respectable family, whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife—at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution.' We understand that the Governor's mind had become *distempered;* and that he had indulged some very singular and mostun founded suspicions—the mere coinage of a diseased immagination—that his lady had retired to her father's house in Gallatin, Tennessee—which he had subsequently visited for the purposes of reconciliation—here and here only, as far we understand, was he burnt in effigy.—All his overtures being rejected, he had retired to Nashville—and then threw up his office. He has since lefe the state, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokees to the west of Mississippi. The matter, however, is almost too delicate a one, in its various bearing, to form the subject of newspaper discussion—and nothing but the misrepresentations, which we have heard and seen in the above article would have induced ut to unseal our lips upon the subject. General Houston has distinguished himself in the campaigns against the Indians; and was much respected and beloved by eis friends,

Richmond Compiler.

The Medical Profession.—The following estimate of the value and importance of the medical character is extracted from an "Address to the medical graduates of the university of Maryland, Nathan R. Smith, M. D."

"Whoever searches out and applies the means which are kindly given to alleviate those ills which could not all be obviated, becomes the minister of mercy and the benefactor of mankind. Such is the scientific physician. To every reflecting mind it must be obvious how wide must be the field of his investigations, how comprehensive the scope of his inquiries. Man, moral and physical man, he must contemplate in all his relations. He must investigate his organization and the wonderful phenomena of life displayed within him; he must contemplate him in youth, in manhood and inage; he must study his moral and intellectual attributes and the reciprocal influence exercised between them and his meterial constitution; he must conceemplate him in relation to every department of nature—the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral, all of which are in some degree subservient to the wants of the lord of the creation. He must contemplate him in relation to the atmosphere which brathes; in relation even to the revoltions of the heavenly bodies, the sucession of the seasons, and the vicissitudes of climate. By the scientific physician, man is also to be regarde in relation to those great moral cases which, through the mind, electrify or paralyse the body, and sometimes predispose whole communities to the ravages of desolating pestilence."

At a recent trial at York, England, Mr. Justice Baily took occasion to remark, that by a recent act of parliament, a publican convicted of being drunk, was thereby rendered incapable of being licensed for a public house for three years.

In Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. Jacob K. Boyer, convicted of passing counterfeit notes of the United States Bank, was sentenced 18 years imprisonment at hard lor.

If you can be well without health, you may be happy without virtue.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 27.

On account of the editors absence the proceedings of the meeting for Internal Improvements is postponed.

The legislature of New-York has passed a resolution directing the governor of that state to inform the governors of other states, that lotteries will cease in N. York in 1835, and requesting them to endeavor to bring them to a close in their respective states.

Miss Wright is giving lectures in Philadelphia. On the first evening upwards of a thousand persons attended, of whom one third were females.

Wm. C. Rives, of Va. has been appointed by the president, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, in place of Jas. Brown, who has requested permission to return.

Maj. Gen. Scott, who has received a furlough until December next, has taken passage at New York, to join his family in France.

Hilsborough, May 26, 1829.

MR. HEARTT,

Dear Sir:—The inclosed letter being obviously of an interesting nature to the public, I have to ask of you to give it a place in the Recorder. It is hoped that Editors throughout the state will see the propriety of its re-publication in their respective papers.

I am very respecfully,
Your ob't. serv't
CAD'R. JONES.

Columbia, South Carolina,
May 14th, 1829.

DEAR SIR,

At the instance of the Regency of the Lunatic Asylum of South-Carolina, I make to you the following communication:

The Lunatic Asylum, situated at Columbia, South Carolina, is now in full operation. There a number of patients in the Institution, but as the building is very large, and capable of accommodating a great number of patients, it is not likely to be entirely filled with subjects from this state. The Regency have therefore resolved to open the Institution for the reception of patients from our sister states, upon the same terms as citizens of our own state are admitted, except pauper patients, as to whom a slight difference is made. Patients who are in good circumstances are received at the rate of three dollars per week, and upwards, according to the comforts which their friends may require. Pauper patients will be received at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, the charges above stated include every expence, even Medical attendance; but where a patient is discharged cured, one month's additional charge is made. Pauper patients will be clothed by the institution, but pay patients must provide their own clothing.

In all cases payments must be made half yearly in advance, and a bond with good security residing in this state, will be required, as well for the payment of the money as for the removal of the patient after due notice given, if the Regents shall at any time find it necessary to require such removal.

Subjects from other states will be admitted upon the evidence of the lunacy furnished by the certificate of the clerk of the court in which the patient has been found a lunatic, countersigned by one of the judges of such court: or by the certificate of a justice of the peace and two practising physicians, declaring the patient a lunatic, countersigned by a judge of the state of which the patient is a citizen.

A physician of skill, learning and talent, visits the institution daily. During the last summer at the instance of the Regency, he visited several Asylums at the north, with a view to acquire a practical knowledge of the manner in which those establishments are conducted.

The offices consist of a superintendant and his wife, and a male and female keeper (white,) with the requisite number of servants.

In appointing Mr. Beaty to the office of superintendant, the Regency are satisfied that a fortunate selection has been made. The gentleman thus chosen, combines in an eminent degree the intelligence, firmness and humanity necessary for the successful management of such an institution.

The Asylum is under the patronage of the state, and the Regents are appointed by the legislature.

Before the institution went into operation, applications were received from North Carolina askiug information as to the terms of admission, and whether citizens of other states than South Carolina would be received. You would perhaps confer a favor upon the citizens of North Carolina by giving publicity to this communication.

I have the honour to be, dear sir, with high respect, your ob't. serv't.

W. F. DESAUSSURE.
President of the Regency.

The names of the Regents are A. Blanding, Thomas Cooper, Ed. W. Johnston, Danl. H. Trezevant, Robert Henry, Wm C. Preston, Andrew Wallace, Saml. Percival, Wm. F. Desaussure.

Internal Improvements.—We observe that an adjourned meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement, will be held at Hillsborough, during the next session of the Orange County Court. We notice the fact, first because we are pleased to observe the public spirit which seems at this time, to animate the inhabitants of Orange; and for a second more important reason, that the example may incite many of our readers, to stir themselves in the great cause for the promotion of which, the Orange meeting is held; and which perhaps cannot receive greater aid, than by similar expressions of public sentiment. The project which it is perhaps the chief purpose of the inhabitants of the upper country to advance is that of a Central Rail Road. On the feasibility of this project, we will not insist, although it is clear that the country would derive many advantages from its execution; but there is a truth which cannot be too often spoken that the cause while there is hope that it may be attended to—that the cause of Internal improvement, is emphatically the cause of the state of North Carolina. Her citizens are oppressed by pecuniary embarrassments, and a hard necessity occasions those corporations, which have claims upon a great portion of them to be rigorous in their exactions at the very time, that all property is deteriorated in value—that especially the produce of the landed, is to be estimated at a low pecuniary value—and that our circulating medium is of course very scarce. Good sense points out proper economy and a persevering industry. But we think moreover, that observation and reflection teach that union of force is necessary; and that it is not inconsistent with proper economy to effect such works of public improvement as (while the means by which they are effectected will take but little from each individual) will enable the great body of the people more conveniently and profitably to dispose of the fruits of their industry, and thus introduce into the state that quantity of money which is at this time so essential to the welfare of its inhabitants. What works should be undertaken, we do not at least at this time pretend to suggest, yet in passing we would express a hope that the liberal appropriations of congress and the general assembly for the improvement of the navigation below our town may be applied to that purpose as speedily as is consistent with due care, and that the funds may be so judiciously expended, as to realize the expectations of those, who think that an improved navigation, is all that is requisite to animate the commerce of our town, and ensure a good market for the valuable products of our soil.

To others, more able and we pursuade ourselves willing, we readily entrust this cause. It does, indeed, become all that are gifted with leisure, fortune and abilities, to use these advantages in the furtherance of every every rational scheme for removing the disadvantages under which their fellow citizens labour. Our readers will be pleased with an account of the successful result of individual enterprize, which appears in to-day's paper *. The active and intelligent zeal of the leadear, deserves the applause of his fellow-citizens, who properly place him among our legislators. For those at this time engaged in the in pursuits of ambition in this section of our great confederacy, we know no better employment than that we recommend. Those who rise by this course, will rise by worthy means; and if they fall, will at least enjoy the satitfaction of having been useful.

* The editor of the Wilmington Recorder here refers to an article from the Raleigh Register, inserted in our last, giving an account of the decent of the boats from Haywood to Fayetteville. Ed. Hills. Rec.

Intercourse with Austria.—The president of the United States has issued a proclamation, bearing date the 11th inst. suspending and discontinuing from that date, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships arriving in the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty between the vessels of the Empire of Austria, and vessels of the United States. The suspension to continue henceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States shall be continued in the ports of the imperial dominions of Austria.

In the New-York house of assembly, a bill for the relief of Betsey Cameron was read a third time and passed. She was engaged to be married to a young man, who was taken sick and made his will, leaving her all his property, and died. He being an alien, the property was escheated to the state, which was released to her by the bill.

Persia.—Letters from Jassy state that there has been great changes in Persia; that the old king has abdicated the crown; that Abbas Mirza has, has taken the reins of governments and has declared war against Russia. It is reported that several English officers from the British army in India had entered the service of the Schah.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of ROBERT M'CAULEY, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 86—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 19th of June next, at the late dwelling house of Robert M'Cauley, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which is an elegant Piano Forte, several valuable Law and other Books, and a variety of other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

James Mebane, *Adm'r.*

May 26. 83—3w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,
Principal.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, and Star, Halifax Minerva, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

May 26. 83—3t

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

Thomas Scott, assignee, vs *Francis L. Hawks*

UPON motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it appearing to the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court, that a judicial attachment issue and be levied on the effects of said defendant and that the same be advertised in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear and plead thereto, or judgment will be rendered against him at the next term of this court.

Test, J. Taylor, c. c. c

Price Adv. $2 50. 72—6w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

Adam Wrightsell and wife, and others, ex parte. } Petition for sale of land.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made in the above cause, at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, the same being the week of the County Court, the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of Michael Moser, deceased, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, lying and being on Rock Creek, in Orange county. Bond and approved security will be required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity.

Elizabeth Marshall, widow, and Mary Marshall and others, children of Thomas Marshall, dec'd ex parte. } Petition for sale of land

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity, made in this cause at March term last, I shall expose to public sale, before the court house door in Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, (the same being County Court week) the following tract of land, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Marshall, deceased, lying on Rock Creek, one of the waters of Stinking Quarter, in said county, containing by estimation two hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

J. Webb, c. M. E.

March 17. 73—

From the New England Palladium.

AWAKE, MY SOUL.

Awake, my soul! cast off these chains,
Which bind thy energies to earth,
And cleanse thy 'scutcheon from the stains
Which owe to devious wiles their birth.
O'er wayward hearts that love to roam,
Let Pleasure's silken banners wave;
My soul, make virtue's courts thy home—
In her bright stream thine opinions lave.

I do not wish for glittering wealth,
Let others delve for golden ore;
Bless'd with a competence and health,
And virtue's peace—I ask no more.
Then mount, my soul, and soar away
To where unfading glories bloom;
Nor heed the transitory ray
Which gilds false Pleasure's fragile plume.

Seasons will cease, and orbs which shine,
To cheer the gloom of sable night,
Will sink beneath the tide of time,
Whose whelming waves shall quench their light;
But the firm fabric of the soul,
Will still pursue its onward way,
Beyond the verge of time's control,
And bask in everlasting day.

Hope lifts her beaming, heavenly eyes,
Beyond the bounds of fleeting years,
To brighter spheres and calmer skies,
Where joy shall dry pale sorrow's tears.
Oh, when I leave life's dreary night,
By withering care, or years oppress,
There may I wing my eager flight,
And find a calm, eternal rest!

ALBERTO.

From the London New Monthly Magazine for February.

THE LOVER'S LEAP.

In a part of France, not a hundred miles from the fine port of St. Malo, stands a town containing some eight thousand inhabitants. Anciently a fortified place of considerable strength, it is pitched on the pinnacle of a high hill, with its antique battlements, covered with time's livery, the green ivy and the yellow lichen, still frowning over the peaceful valleys around, and crowning the rocky ridge which confines the river Rance. That valley of the Rance is as lovely as any in Europe; now spreading out for miles, it offers a wide basin for the river, which, extending in proportion, looks like a broad lake; now contracting to a narrow gorge, it confines the stream between gigantic rocks, that rise abruptly from its edge, and sombre woods that dip their very branches in its waters. But it is where the town which I have just mentioned first bursts upon the sight, that the scenery is particularly picturesque. Winding through a deep defile of rocks which cut off the neighbouring view, and throw a dark shadow over the river, the stream suddenly turns a projecting point of its shores, and a landscape of unequalled beauty opens on the sight. Rich wooded valleys with soft green sloping sides, broken with crags, and diversified with hamlets, are seen diverging in every direction, with the Rance winding forward in the midst of them, while high in air, lording it over all around, rises the stately rock on which the town is placed, with wall and battlement, and tower, hanging over its extreme verge.

In front, and apparently immediately under the town, though in reality at about two miles distance from it, lies a high craggy piece of ground, would completely encircle were it not for a narrow sort of isthmus, which joins it to its parent chain of hills This is called the *Coubre*, from the turn which the river makes round it; and I notice it more particularly from being the exact scene of my story's catastrophe.

In the town which I have above described, lived some time ago, a very pretty girl whom we shall designate by the name of Laure. Her mother was well to do in the world—that is to say, as things go in Brittany, where people can live splendidly for nothing at all, and do very well for half as much. However *madame* could always have her *pot au feu* and her *poulet ala broche*, kept two nice country lasses, one as cook and the other as fill-de-chambre and had once a year the new fashions from Paris, to demonstrate her gentility. Laure's father, too, had left the young lady a little property of her own, amounting to about eighty younds per annum; so that being both a fortune and a belle, all the youth of the place, according to the old Scotch song, were

"Wooing at her,
Pu'ing at her,
Wanting her, but could nae get her."

However, there was something about Laure, which some called pride and others coldness, but which, in truth, was nothing more nor less than shyness, that served for some time as a complete safeguard to her maiden heart. At length the angel who arranges all those sorts of things singled out a young man at Rennes called Charles ———, and gave him a kick with his foot which sent him all the way from the town of Rennes to the town in which Laure abode. It is, but thirty miles, and angels can kick much further if we may believe the Normans—(I cannot stop for it now; but my dear reader, put me in mind by and by to tell you that story of Saint-Michael and the Devil, and you shall hear how the Saint kicked him from hill to hill for forty leagues or more.

However, Charles's aunt lived not far from Laure's mother, and many a time had she vaunted the graces of her nephew's person. According to her account, he was as tall and as straight as a gas-lamp-post, as rosy as a ribstone pippin: with eyes as brilliant as a red-hot poker, teeth as white as the inside of a teacup, and his hair curling like the leaves of a savoy cabbage. In short, he was an Adonis, after her idea of the thing; and Laure having heard all this, began to feel a sort of anxious palpitating sort of sensation, when his coming was talked of, together with sundry other symptoms of wishing very much to fall in love.

At length his arrival was announced, and Madame ——— and Mademoiselle Laure were invited to a soiree at the house of Charles' aunt. Laure got ready in a very great hurry, resolving, primo, to be frightened out of her wits at him; and secondo, not to speak a word to him. However, the time came, and when she got into the room she found Mousieur Charles quite as handsome as his aunt had represented; but, to her great surprise, she found him to be quite as timid as herself into the bargain. So Laure took courage upon the strength of his bashfulness, for though it might be very well for one, she saw plainly it would never do for two. The evening passed off gaily, and Laure, as she had determined from the first, went away over head and ears in love, and left the poor young man in quite as uncomfortable a condition.

I need not conduct the reader through all the turnings and windings of their passion. Suffice it to say, that both being very active, and loving each other very hard, they had got on so far in six weeks, that their friends judged it would be necessary to marry them. Upon this, Laure's mother and Charles' aunt met in form to discuss preliminaries. They began a few compliments, went on to arrange money matters, proceeded to differ upon some trivial points, grew a little warm upon the subject, turned up their noses at each other, quarrelled like Turks, and abused each other like pick-pockets. Charles's aunt called Laure's mother an old cat—or something equivalent: and Laure's mother vowed that Charles should never have her daughter, she'd be ——. Fie! what was I going to say!

The two young people were in despair, Laure received a maternal injunction never to speak to that vile young man again; together with a threat of being locked up if she was restive. However, the Sunday after Paques, Laure's mother was laid up with a bad cold; and from what cause does not appear, but Laure never felt so devout as on that particular day. She would not have stayed away from mass for all the world. So to church she went, when, to her surprise and astonishment, she beheld Charles standing in the little chapel on the left aisle. "Laure," said he, as soon as he saw her, "ma chere Laure, let us go out of the town by the back street, and take a walk in the fields." Laure felt a good deal to omuch agitated to say her prayers properly, and looking about the church, she perceived that, as she had come half an hour before the time, there was nobody there; so slipping her arm through that of her love, she tripped nimbly along with him down the back street, under the Gothic arch and high towers of the old town gate, and in five minutes was walking with him in the fields unobserved.

Now, what a long, and pastoral dialogue could I produce between Laure and Charles as they walked along; but I will spare my reader that at least. The summary of the matter is, that they determined that they were very unhappy—the most miserable people in existence;—now that they were separated from each other, there was nothing left in life worth living for. So Laure began to cry, and Charles vowed he would drown himself. Laure thought it was a very good idea, and declared that she would drown herself too; for she had been reading all Saturday a German romance which taught such things; and she thought what a delightful tale it would make if she and Charles drowned themselves together, and how all the young ladies would cry when they read it, and what a pretty tomb they would have with "Cingissent Charles et Laure, deux amans malheureux!" written upon it in large black letters; and in short, she arranged it all so comfortable in her own mind that she resolved she would not wait a minute.

As the Devil would have it, they had just arrived at that rocky point which I have before described, called the Coubure, when Charles and Laure had worked each other up to the necessary pitch of excitement and despair. The water was before them, and the only question was who should jump in first; for the little landing place from which they were to leap would hold but one at a time. Charles declared that he would set the example—Laure vowed it should be no one but herself. Charles insisted, but Laure, being nearest the water, gained the contested point, and plunged over.

At that moment the thoughts of what he was going to do, came over Charles's mind with a sad qualm of conscience, and he paused for an instant on the brink. But what could he do? He could not stand by and see the girl he loved drowned before his face, like an intruding rat or a supernumerary kitten. Forbid it Heaven, forbid it Love! So in he went too—not at all with the intention of drowning himself, but with that of bringing Laure out; and being a tolerable swimmer, he got hold of her in a minute.

By this time Laure had discovered that drowning was both cold and wet, and by no means so agreeable as she had anticipated; so that when Charles approached, she caught so firm a hold of him as to deprive him of the power of saving her. It is probable that under these circumstances her very decided efforts to demonstrate her change of opinion, might have effected her original intention and drowned them both, had not a boat come round the Coubure at that very moment. The boatmen soon extricated them from their danger, and carried them both home, exhausted and dripping, to the house of Laure's mother. At first the old lady was terrified out of her wits and then furiously angry; but ended, however, by declaring that if ever they drowned themselves again, it should not be for love, and so she married them out of hand.

A KARRY-CREDITOR.

In Crofton Croker's Legends of Killarney we read the following story, illustrative of the relation between debtor and creditor.

"Murtogh Mac Mahon's mansion was named Cloonina, and though it is, with its grass covered avenue, the very abstract of desolation and solitude, yet it once was the scene of unrestrained hospitality and mirth Mac Mahon had a good stud of horses, a noble pack of hounds, and an excellent wine cellar. His deer park was on a hill opposite to the house; and here the gentry of Clare frequently (to express it poetically)

* * * * * "came
The joys of Murtogh's hall to find,
And chase with him the dark brown game
That bound o'er Callan's hills of wind."

An itinerant pedlar, either a Swiss or an Italian—by name as it is traditionally pronounced, John Operrow, one morning went to the house of Cloonina, and displayed his wares, ribands, shawls, knives, and scissors. Murtogh Mac Mahon saw the display, and it found favor in his sight, for he bought, or at least declared himself the purchaser of the whole stock in trade of the wandering merchant. It was Christmas time, and this stock was, in less than half an hour, distributed without much difficulty, among the pretty girls in the neighborhood; but what was the amount named for the purchase money never transpired, neither, indeed, is it now of any great consequence that it ever should. Murtogh Mac Mahon, who was going out to hunt, desired the pedlar to wait until John White, his steward, should return from Kilrush in the evening, when it should be paid. He then gave orders that Opperrow should be well treated in the servant's hall, mounted his horse, and rode off to his sport. It so happened that John White did not return that day, or even the next; and Operrow, who found himself in excellent quarters, was, to use the local phrase, "by no manner of means" over anxious for his arrival. Neither, when John White did return, was he at all pressing for the payment of his demand; and as Murtogh Mac Mahon was "by no manner of means" pressing on his side of the matter, (which is proved by his never having made the most remote allusion to the subject, from the day of the purchase to the day of his death,) John Opperrow remained unpaid, the inmate of the house of Cloonina upwards of fifty years."

OLD NEWSPAPESS.

Many people take Newspapers, but yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated a half century ago without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph. The Doctor, (quack or regular) that there advertised his medicines and their cures, has followed the sable train of his patients: the merchant his ships—could get no such security on his life—and the actor, who could make others laugh or weep, can now only furnish a skull for his successor in Hamlet.

It is easy to preserve newspapers, and they well repay the trouble, for like that of wine, their value increases with their years; and old files have sometimes been sold at prices too startling to mention.

RELIGION.

There is a stage in the progress of civilization, at which religion forms the principal figure in the picture of society, and appears the grand agent in shaping the business of human life. The stage of civilization, at which this remarkable phenomenon appears, is neither the lowest of all, nor the highest, by any means. It is rather one of the stages which immediately follows, and is very near the lowest. It is not the lowest of all, because, in that situation, the business of providing the means of subsistence is so laborious and distressing, as to occupy the mind entirely, and leave little room for any other thought; and, leaving no man any thing to give to a priest, to create a motive to no man for becoming a priest. On the other hand, the mere ritual of religion never spreads itself far over the field of thought and action at a stage of any great mental improvement; because, in proportion as the human mind improves, its notions of the attributes of God are elvated; and elevated notions of the great object of religion are altogether inconsistent with the tyranny of its formal observances. Whenever the Divine Being is distinctly conceived as a being of infinite wisdom and goodness, all frivolous acts performed as service to him are instantly discarded. They are immediately seen to be acts which none but a being of very limited wisdom and goodness can possibly approve. No acts can be supposed to be acceptable to a Being of perfect wisdom and goodness, but such as are conducive to some useful end; that is, to increase the happiness of sensitive beings. In proportion, therefore, as civilization advances, and the human mind is improved, services to mankind come more and more to be regarded as the only services of religion; and beneficence and inward piety nearly all in all.

Edin Review, No. 58.

The Creek Indians (says the *Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer*, of the 2d inst.) are now holding their great annual council, about 11 miles from that place. Their removal to the west will be the principal subject of discussion.

CORN FORSALE.

ON Saturday the 6th of June next, at my plantation on Little river, I will offer for sale about one hundred and fifty barrels of Corn, to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, for bond and approved security.

J. P. Sneed.

May 19. 82—3w

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy P. Glenn v. *Richard Halleburton* } Juddcial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness, Jese Dickens, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 82—6w

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $65 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,
A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new stile,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
Vestings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,

With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia, an assortment of fine Watches and Jewellery, together with a great variety of fine steel Chains, Seals and Keys, which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

May 12. 81—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis.

May 12. 81—3w

The National Intelligencer,

Published in the City of Washington,

By GALES & SEATON.

THE National Intelligencer is an old established journal, at the seat of the general government. It publishes, originally, regularly and fully, the proceedings and debates of congress; also all the state papers and documents of public interest, laid before congress or originating in that body, and all the acts passed by them. These recommendations, in addition to a variety of other information which is to be found in its columns, connected with the general interests of our own country, with literature and science, and the affairs of the world at large; together with the character of general fairness which the paper has sustained under its present editors for many years, make the National Intelligencer useful, and even valuable, to all who feel an interest in the concerns of this or of other countries.

The National Intelligencer is not a party paper, but censures or approves where censure or approbation seems to be due to public measures. It supported the late administration of the general government, when the measures of that administration were such as to meet its approbation. It avows a determination, though it opposed the election of Gen. Jackson, to support the just measures of this administration, but as certainly to oppose the unjust or the proscriptive. It will be, in principle, opposed to *any* administration of the government whose measures shall show it to have the interests of a party at heart, rather than the great interests of the country. It is, in a word, what its title denotes, a National paper.

For the independent and impartial course which it has pursued, the National Intelligencer has been denounced, and an attempt has been made to put it down, right or wrong, by the strong arm of power directed by caucus agency. The attempt is as vain as it would be for any modern prophet to bid the sun stand still. Thirty years old, this National paper is not yet in its prime, but acquires strength and power with every day of its existence.

Without having ever sought for popularity, or courted public patronage, the National Intelligencer enjoys already the widest circulation of any newspaper in the United States. It is read in every state and territory in the country. It is read in every capital in Europe, and possesses sources of information exceeded by no other journal.

For the first time, an effort is made to enlarge the subscription to it by sending forth this prospectus, which our adversaries in politics are expected to deal so generously with as to let it be seen, and our friends so kindly as to further our purpose with their aid and countenance. Heretofore we have hardly wished to enlarge our subscription list. Intending hereafter, however, to devote ourselves wholly to the newspaper, and to a proper improvement of "the condition of the press," we invite such further subscriptions, as, being punctually paid, will remunerate our labor and expenses.

The National Intelligencer is published daily, at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance. It is published, also, for the more convenient circulation where a daily mail does not penetrate, three times a week, at six dollars per annum, payable in advance. A remittance of either of these amounts in bank paper, by mail, will ensure the prompt and regular transmission of every paper that may be ordered.

Those subscribing will please to signify whether they desire the paper for a year only, and then to be stopped without farther notice, or wish it to be continued until countermanded.

Washington, March 5. 75—

John Lindley, and others, vs. *Charles Millikan and wife, and others.* } Petition for partition of land.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough. For particulars see the bills.

Josiah Turner.

Feb 10. —29

BLANKS for sale at this Office.